THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1869. NUMBER 134.

Woman.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various Female Complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing

PERMANENT SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DECLINE.

Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics, which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the

LIFE, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF WOMAN

In all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, cause the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for leep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence o this early strain upon her system, un necessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength, the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last an early marriage claps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,

WHITES OR LEUCORRHŒA,

TOO PROFUSE MENSTRUATION,

EXHAUSTION,

TOO LONG CONTINUED PERIODS,

FOR PROLAPSUS AND BEARING DOWN,

OR PROLAPSUS UTERI,

WE OFFER THE MOST PERFECT SPECIFIC KNOWN:

Helmbold's Compound Extract of Buchu.

Directions for Use, Diet and Advice accompany.

FEMALES IN EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE,

From infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions.

STRENGTH IS THE GLORY OF MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

IS MORE STRENGTHENING THAN ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF BARK OR IRON,

Infinitely Safer and More Pleasant.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Having received the indorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a CERTAIN CURE for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating:

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

TO INSURE THE GENUINE, CUT THIS OUT. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

BILL REDUCING THE ARMY

Jones vs. Martin To-Day---The Supreme Court.

MEMORIAL FROM THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL BILL.

THE NOMINATION OF PERRY FULLER WITHDRAWN AND ANOTHER NAME SUBSTITUTED.

Generals Buchanan and Gillem Nominated for the Vacant Brigadierships.

Wilson's Military Bill—One General, Three Lieutenant and Nine Major Generals.

BRADLEY REJECTED BY THE DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

300 MEN FROM THE UNITED STATES LANDED IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Senate, Wilson introduced a bill reducing the army, providing, among things, the abolition of brigadiers during peace.

The reconstruction committee heard arguments from Gov. Wells and Mr. Baldwin on Virginia.

The House election committee hears Jones vs. Mann to-morrow.

The Virginia committee have presented to the Senate judiciary committee a memorial submitting amendments to the House bill providing for an election in Virginia, now under consideration, modifying the constitution to an extent which they believe would be accepted by the people of Virginia.

In connection, they say the real feeling of the State was expressed when they declared their belief that the freedmen South, in their present uneducated condition, are not prepared for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise; yet in view of the public opinion expressed in the recent elections, they believe a majority of the people are willing to incorporate it in their fundamental law as an offering on the altar of peace, hoping for the restoration of union and harmony, on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Considering the policy of the government to require in Virginia constitutional recognition of the civil and political equality of all men before the law, they have in the amendments proposed, inserted all the provisions looking to that result heretofore deemed proper by Congress, and leave untouched any provisions of the Constitution relative to the subject.

The Senate considered Sherman's railroad bill for roads centering in Washington, all day, and after executive session adjourned.

House—Schenck introduced a bill providing for the payment of bonds in coin, unless otherwise provided; but such bonds shall not be paid before maturity, unless United states notes be made convertible into coin. Section two legalizes gold contracts. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The bill forbidding other than franks written by the privileged person passed.

Farnsworth introduced a bill removing political disabilities from a large number of persons. Passed by a two-thirds vote.

A committee of seven was ordered on the 9th census.

The Denver railroad was resumed. Adjourned without action.

Grant goes to Baltimore to-morrow to attend the Peabody fund board.

The president to-day withdrew the name of Perry Fuller and nominated W. H. Wisener collector of customs at New Orleans. Also nominated Robert C. Buchanan and Alvin C. Gillem brigadier generals vice Hooker and Rousseau.

Wilson's bill continues the rank of general at present pay, makes three lieutenant and nine major generals at reduced pay. During war, brigades shall be commanded by colonels selected for merit.

In the Senate executive session only an unimportant confirmation was made.

The motion to restore Bradley to practice was rejected by the District Supreme Court to-day. A mandamus will be served on Monday.

The Virginia committee authorize the statement that it is not true that any conference has been had between the committee of nine and the Radical committee. There was an informal talk between members of both committees, but the nine have no objection to the fullest disclosure of the origin, objects and purport of this talk if the Radicals are willing.

Three hundred men, mostly recruited in the West, have safely landed in Cuba within ten days. The vessel conveying them is nearly ready for another trip.

FROM EUROPE.

Praise of Napoleon's Speech—The Conference Protocol—The Cuban and Porto Rico Representation in the Cortes—Four Generals for Cuba—The Portuguese Ministry—Denial.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Journals praise Napoleon's speech.

The conference protocol declares that to encourage insurrection within or privateering or military expedition against the territory of a friendly State is in violation of international law.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—A decree allows Cuba 18 and Porto Rico 11 deputies in the Cortes.

Four generals are to be sent to Cuba in command of reinforcements.

LISBON, Jan. 20.—The old ministry remains in office, Saldhana declining to form a new one.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.—The recall of American Minister Morris is denied.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Later Rio Janeiro advices fully confirm the capture of Villetta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The new Cortes meets February 11th.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The loss of life by the recent earthquake around the Bay of Bengal was very great.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Sinking of the Ship David Cannon.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 20—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind north northeast and fresh. No arrivals. Sailed: Steamships Alliance and Clinton. On the bar, steamship Saida. The ship David Cannon, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, which went ashore twenty miles from the north end of the Chandeleur Islands, on 16th, has bilged and sunk with her rails under water, and will be a total loss. Capt. Schellenger, of the steamer Achilles, went to her assistance but the ship had bilged before he arrived. Capt. Smith and wife and the crew are safe. When the Achilles left the David Cannon she was breaking up fast the sea making a clean breach over her.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 20—Noon.—Barometer 30:30. Wind northeast and fresh. Arrived—Brig Wanderer, Hellerichs, from Rio, with 3783 bags coffee to J. Avet. Sailed: Barks Joshua, Loring, and Mary and Louise; schooners R. Vanneman and E. M. Wright.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Reynolds—Masonic—Southern Legislatures—Republican Meeting in Richmond—South Carolina Supreme Court and the Charleston Aldermen—Death of an Editor—Schooner Abandoned at Sea.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—Gen. Reynolds arrived here to-day en route for Washington. He leaves on Friday.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 20.—The fifty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Mississippi last night re-elected Thos. S. Gathright grand master and J. L. Power grand secretary.

The Planters' and Manufacturers' convention is in session here to-day with a very full attendance. A number of essays, valuable to the farmer and mechanic, were read by members.

ATLANTA, Jan. 20.—A resolution was offered in the House authorizing the solicitor general to inquire the reasons for a colored person performing the duties of clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham county, to institute proceedings against the same and carry to the Supreme Court if necessary. After much debate, the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee for decision. The member offering the resolution claims that the State is fully reconstructed, that the Legislature is the judge of the qualifications of State officers and that Congress has no right to interfere.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—A Republican meeting tonight adopted resolutions protesting against Congress granting what is asked for by the Virginia conference committee now in Washington.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20.—A motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow, for a rule upon the acting Board of Aldermen of the city of Charleston to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt for failure to obey a writ of mandamus issued by the Supreme Court, ordering them to declare the recent election for mayor and aldermen (?).

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 20.—Yesterday the House ballotted once for U. S. senator, Wilson, Republican, receiving ten votes; Oliver, Democrat, colored Republican, 5; otherscrat, 12; Richards, Republican, 5; Meachan, one each. The Senate took no action. No joint ballot to-day, and the House adjourned without voting. The Senate seems inclined to hold the election of Gilbert, last June, legal, though when elected no vacancy existed, and a majority of the Senate appear decided not to go into joint ballot.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Wm. Holmes, for many years associate editor of the Missouri Republican, is dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The steamer San Jacinto reports the schooner William Severe, New York, for Richmond, abandoned at sea, sinking. The crew had been taken off by the schooner Richards, from Wilmington for New York.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 20.—Passed up: Continental at 8 last night. Down: Belle Lee at 1, Pargoud at 5 and Ruth at 11. River rising.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—River rising, with a fine stage of water to all points.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Weather clear and mild. River falling, with fifteen feet of water in the canal.

MARKETS.

LONDON, January 20.—Noon—Consols 93. Bonds 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—Noon.—Cotton firmer but not higher. Middling uplands 11¼@11½d.; middling Orleans 11¼@11½d. Sales 10,000 bales. Tallow 47s. 9d.

HAVRE, Jan. 20.—Cotton on the spot 1.33; afloat 1.34.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—Afternoon.—Cotton firmer. Middling uplands on the spot 11½d.; afloat same; middling Orleans 11½d. Sales now estimated at 15,000 bales. Turpentine 35s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—Bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—Evening.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands 11½d.; middling Orleans 11½d. Sales 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 20—Evening.—Consols 93½. Bonds 75¾.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Bourse dull, rents 70.05.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Governments closed steady. Southern securities firm, 5-20s of 1862 113. of 1864 109¼, of 1865 109¼, do. new 108¼, of 1867 108¼, 1868 108¾, 10-40s 107¾.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cotton more active and decidedly higher; sales 4200 bales; middling uplands 29¼@29½c. Flour—State steady; all others declining; superfine $5 65@6 20; common to fair extra Southern $6 65@7 10. Wheat moderately active. Corn steadier; Southern white 92@$1; yellow 97c. Oats lower and more active. Pork firmer $29 75@30. Lard firmer; kettle rendered 19½@19¾c. Whisky drooping; Western $1 02@1 03. Naval stores quiet. Freights steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Money more active, owing to the stock excitement. Call loans sharp 7 per cent. Gold very active at 135¾. Sterling steady. Stocks closed active and buoyant, with a general advance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Wool firm, Texas 30@34c., Mexican 25c. Hide arrivals continue light, business mainly in common stocks at full prices; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 22½c., Texas, 20 to 25 lbs., 16½@17½c., New Orleans wet salted, 50 to 80 lbs., 11@12c. currency, Texas do. 12@13c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Sales 149 hogsheads tobacco at full rates. Lugs to medium leaf $5 25@14. Cotton 28c. Mess pork $30. Lard 19½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c.; clear sides 16½c.; clear rib sides 16c. Bacon—shoulders 14c.; clear rib sides 17½c.; clear sides 18c., all packed. Superfine flour $5 50@6 25. Wheat $1 80@1 90. Oats 60@62c. Corn 58@62c. Rye $1 42@1 45. Whisky, raw, free, $1.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Cotton sales 1500 bales, good general demand, market closing firm, middling 27½c. Receipts 1034 bales. Exports 1726 bales.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Family flour $7 75. Wheat $1 78. Corn 66@67c. Rye $1 40. Oats 62@65. Cotton buoyant; middlings 28½c. Whisky 98c. Pork $29 50@30. Lard held at 19½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c., sides 14½@16c. Bacon shoulders 13¾., sides 16½@17¼c. Butter 2@3c. lower. Cheese 19@22c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Tobacco unchanged. Superfine flour, $5 75@6 25. Corn 68@72c. Oats 58@62c. Whisky 98c. Pork $29 50. Bulk shoulders 12½c., clear rib sides 15½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c., clear sides 17½@17½c. Hams 18c. Lard 19@20c.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Miss N Wait, Monroe, La; Miss U H Hempkin, Monroe, La
Miss Jennie D Grave, do; Wm Lindenstead, N Y;
A E Reed, La; Patsy Kelly, N Y;
F M McCormick, Monroe; W A Allen, Ala;
J M Singleton, S C; J B Summers, Ala;
R T Miles Tampico; J T Key, Ala;
J Grau and wife, N Y; Dani Byrne, La;
W A Gresham and ser't, N Y; Chas Clark, Miss;
Jos S Kern; A S Reaching, Vicksburg;
Dr D G Tompkins and lady, SC; Chas Maxwell;
Jno L Lewis, Minden; W H Bass, wife and serv't, Mo;
A P Morrill, N Y; Mrs Strange and two ch'n N Y;
J Y Calvin and lady, Pa; Jas H Smith, Fla;
J M Gwin and lady, Ind; A M Sutton, city.

CITY HOTEL.

Jno L Levinson, Ark; M S Murphy, Miss;
Wm Kayler; J Leemart, Texas;
W H Stevens and wife, Miss; H Leopold, Louisville;
Miss Whitehead, Miss; Miss Conley, Miss;
J M Carter, Texas; Mrs C M Brook, Miss;
Jno D Dubose, Ala; J S Peady, Cincinnati;
Geo B Childers, city; R B Steele city;
Jno W Reser, Miss; H C Thomas, Ky;
E T McCarty, Ky; Robt Sr. wn, Jackson, Miss;
Wm Ademar; D C Felder, Miss;
Geo Moore, Texas; O E Broussard, Texas;
A Phillips wife and 3 children, Texas; K O Spencer, Brooklyn; Geo Robinson Mobile;
E F Scott Jr wife and child; Jno H Darnell, St Mary, La;
M Vaughn, Bayou Teche; Mrs F Pierce, Terrebonne;
W A Ball wife and child and servant, Terrebonne; H Hymsume, Arkansas;
W Williams Jr, Ark; Jno Gocio, do;

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

W B Smith; Stephen Willey and wife, Boston;
Robt J Smith, Boston; H R Stevens, do;
J M Curie.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Jas Denham, N Y; E Scannell, La;
Z McKay, La; Robt F Preston, La;
John J Delaney, N Y; W A Leopsich, Selma;
Thos M Griffin, Miss; S H Harthorn, N J;
G B Green; Geo T Orait, Phila;
G J Smith, La; J B Bertus, La;
F D Hale, La; P G Savor;
J F Woolliscroft, Miss; N G Rodgers and son, Miss;
S P Simpson and wife, do; J Ernest and wife, Ala;
B F Morgan, ark.

OUACHITA HOUSE.

John E Bunch, Jackson psh; Miss Lulu Scott, Jackson;
Jas F Forman and daughter, Union parish; Jas M Bassett, wife and child, Franklin parish;
Geo M Mosely, 119 Common street, city; N S Crawford, Union;
Thos J Hembie, Columbia, La; Warren M Oliver, Calhoun co, Ark;
Z T Howell, do; Pr S Tatum, Claiborne;
Jno B Ray, city; E F Buckingham, Bastrop;
J L Egan, Bienville; Wm H Carloss, Bossier;
P G Sewer, Purvis, Tenn; B H Clowers, N Y;
Geo Gordon, Morehouse.

The planters are struggling bravely for success in 1869. They pay high wages—twenty dollars for the best hands, and from that down to twelve and ten dollars, but they will expect those hands to do good work. Reckoning rations and other considerations at a fair price, the hands this year cost the planters from $1 to $1 25 per year, the year round. But the time tables will be closely watched, and an honest, round year's work will be expected. The planters are in earnest.—[Franklin Banner, 16.

Some of our planters have requested us to state that they are paying twenty dollars a month and rations, cabins, wood, etc., and can't get a supply of field hands even at that price. Prices have gone up since last year in this parish just five dollars a month, and that without a bureau and without meddlers of any kind. We will begin to need a planters' bureau before long to regulate prices, and to keep the cultivators of the soil from overcropping themselves. If they make a good crop this year they will need about ten thousand hands next year at any price they choose to ask less than forty or fifty dollars a month.—[Ibid.

Local Intelligence.

CORRECTION.—It was not, as we stated, Mr. Vilarso Macarthy who was put out of the Opera House on Tuesday evening, but V. E. Macarthy. Our statement that the ousted man was a music teacher and had been on the police board would, however, been sufficient to identify the man to those who know him.

IN OUR ACCOUNT of the expulsion of Mr. V. E. Macarthy, a colored man, from the parterre of the Opera House on Tuesday night, we stated that Capt. Michel George, after the affair, "accosted Mr. Eugene Staes and taunted him for his repeated visits to the Opera House with a colored man." We also stated that we were not informed of the conduct of Mr. Staes at the time. Mr. Eugene Staes called on us last evening and requested us to state that after the apostrophe of Capt. George, he—Mr. Staes—severely rebuked Capt. George, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the minds of the persons present that he had not been cowed by Capt. George. As journalists, and since the altercation was a personal one, unhappily the result of an affair of public concern, we give Mr. Staes' statement, as he has a right to claim that we should.

IT MAY BE that fatigue and drowsiness are in store for many of the revellers who danced so gaily last night at the ball of the Hebrew Aid Society, for Somnus, you know, will have his dues, the god of mirth and all the nymphs and muses to the contrary, notwithstanding. But the debt of repose is easily paid and the cost of so many hours of pleasant festivity will be reckoned light indeed. If as the song says:

"The best way to lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night,"

then yesterday was a long, long day of happiness for the youths and maidens whom we met at Odd Fellows' Hall last night. We will not essay any description of the ball, nor venture on any elaborate account of the toilettes of the masqueraders, for it is well known that the pressure of the hand and a glance of the eye create a far greater impression than silks and satins and jewels rare. We will only say that there are those, who, years hence, when time shall have silvered their hair and dimmed the flashing of their eyes, will look back to last night as an era of their lives and gaily recount their pleasant experience.

We wish long life to the society, and many such anniversaries.

THE PROCESS OF COUNTING the immense number of city notes, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, which are soon to be destroyed by fire by the city treasurer, is now going on in the Southern Bank.

MR. O. L. GRANT, of Chicago, a brother of the president elect, is in the city, accompanied by Mr. S. Hough, a prominent railroad man, and by Col. W. B. Gere and W. F. Gray, Esq., merchants of Chicago. The party are at the St. Charles Hotel.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, about 5 o'clock, Assistant Assessor Beggs and Internal Revenue Inspector Harry Waters, acting upon information received, visited the premises No. 35 Barracks street, and effecting an entrance discovered an illicit rum still which had, apparently, been for some days in operation, molasses having already been set up in the tubs and fermentation being in progress. The capacity of the still itself is about four or five barrels per day. The entire premises were seized, and will be libelled in the United States court. Meanwhile a search is being made for the proprietors, against whom, it is stated, criminal proceedings will be instituted. The law subjects the property in and upon which an illicit still is found, to seizure and sale.

THE PERUVIAN IRON CLADS, Atahualpa and Manco Cassac, accompanied by their tenders Havana and Monterey, are reported as having arrived at Pensacola on the 13th inst.

AMONG THOSE WHO CALLED at the office of the superintendent of police yesterday, seeking redress, were two, a man and his wife, English people by birth, who came to complain that the former had, on the previous night, lost at some game of hazard, in a St. Charles street gambling-house, the sum of four hundred dollars—every cent belonging to him in the world. The superintendent was able to suggest no means of recovery, unless the complainants were willing to bring some definite charge.

ONE THOUSAND FRANCS REWARD.—The chief of police, or, more properly, "La President de Police," for Frankfort on the Maine, has transmitted to the superintendent of police in this city, under date of the 7th ult., an account of a robbery committed at that place on that day by one Henry Harris of Australia, who had ordered a lot of jewelry, valued at 25,000 francs, brought to his hotel for inspection, under pretense that he wished to purchase, and then under pretext of showing them to his *soi-disant* wife, had run away with them. Harris, we are told, is known to some of the older detectives in this city as a shrewd and experienced professional. A full descriptive list of himself and his companion accompanies the letter; and, what is more remarkable in view of the fact that it was written on the day the theft was committed, a description of the jewels, two brooches, and two pairs of ear-rings, together with wood-cuts representing fac-similes of them.

The document is well worth inspection, and gives one an idea of the systematic and thorough conduct of police matters over on the other side of the pond.

SOME IDEA of the traffic done here in Texas hides may be formed from the fact that parties in this city are about shipping fifteen hundred tons of them to Chicago leather manufacturers.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, 111 Canal street, lately corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 43 degrees; 12 M. 50; 3 P. M. 54; 6 P. M. 53.

CORPORAL SULLIVAN reported yesterday that a man named Antonio Upas, residing at No. 297 Old Levee street, had a difficulty in the morning in the Vegetable Market with another man whose name is unknown, whereupon both parties went over the river to settle the dispute, the result being that Upas received a severe wound in his breast from a knife.

AMONG SEVERAL HUNDRED BARRELS of New Orleans made whisky, seized in St. Louis two years since, upon a charge of non-compliance with the revenue law by the manufacturers, were one hundred barrels which Mr. John Henderson of this city, the well-known liquor dealer at the corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas, had purchased while in bond, and, after paying the $2 per gallon tax upon them had shipped to St. Louis. Since that time the United States authorities there have held the liquor, until recently the United States district attorney for that city came to New Orleans to investigate whether there is any cause for the further retention of the spirits. That gentleman has, we learn, informed Mr. Henderson that the hundred barrels will be released, their pedigree being unquestionable. But Mr. Henderson, mindful of the fact that he paid $2 tax per gallon then, whereas the tax is now but fifty cents per gallon, says that he has sustained damages at the hands of the government and will bring suit therefor.

SUPERINTENDENT CAIN has been busily urging upon members of the Legislature the passage of a stringent vagrant law whereby dangerous and suspicious characters may be summarily dealt with, and, as an earnest of his intentions, has promised within ten days after the passage of such an act to have the city once more free from the hundreds of prowling rogues who have mostly been attracted hither from abroad by the action of the Legislature in its last session in repealing the former vagrant law.

A COLORED WOMAN named Eliza Lewis was arrested on Canal street last evening, charged with being implicated in the larceny of a piece of cotton from the store of Messrs. Turcotte & Pepin at the corner of Baronne and Canal streets.

A WHITE BOY, aged thirteen years, named Jno. Banfield, was picked up as a vagrom, by officer Malloy, on Carondelet street, about a quarter past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with prowling about the streets at night and as being homeless.

CORNELIUS JOHNSON, a fancy young confidence darky, was arrested last evening on Basin street, by Officer Stapleton, charged with having sold to one of his colored brethren on the levee a spurious imitation of a twenty dollar gold piece, in return for which the victim gave him fifteen dollars in good American greenbacks. Cornell also stands disreputably charged on the police books with being a well known swindler and thief. Wm. Thornton was detained as a witness in the case.

WILEY JONES, a colored man, was arrested at 11 A. M. yesterday by Officer Burns, charged by Frederick Frederick with striking him with his whip in the face, and thereby tearing from his eyes a pair of gold spectacles which were lost.

SEVERAL LADIES called upon the superintendent of police yesterday morning, anticipating that certain stolen diamonds, which had been reported as recovered, might prove to be theirs. The superintendent, on entering and being apprized of the object of the visitation, obligingly produced the sparkling stones and displayed them; but alas, what was the dismay of the fair visitors at discovering that instead of diamonds the thief had only stolen *paste*.

ANOTHER DEATH, the seventeenth, we believe, by the explosion of the steamer Glide, was reported yesterday. Mr. Matthew E. Zipple died yesterday at his residence, No. 25 Washington street, near Rousseau. Mr. Zipple was a native of Madisonville, St. Tammany parish, and 32 years of age. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The testimony in the case of the State against Blevins, who is accused of the murder of Policeman Gebhardt, was resumed at the usual hour yesterday.

The first witness examined was Officer Flynn. He said he took deceased home and asked him how he felt.

Witness was about to continue when Judge Abell ruled that he could not repeat what deceased said. Judge Abell intimated that Attorney General Belden should conduct the prosecution and not Col. Field so much. After declaring Col. Field's statement that he (the judge) was not consistent was untrue, etc., Attorney General Belden conducted the case for the State.

Col. Field reported to the judge that he had come into the case to conduct it fairly—had not cavilled at the ruling of the court, but felt that an attorney had the right to remonstrate where he thought the rulings erroneous, and he therefore withdrew from the case. This left it in the hands of Messrs. Atocha, Braughn and Ogden for the defense.

Officer Flynn resumed—When deceased was taken home his wound was bleeding profusely. He could not even move, and said to the doctor, "I am dying, dying, dying—no use, no doctor can save me." The recorder saw deceased about an hour before this, when he was asked the question by the recorder, "Is this the man?"

Cross Examination—I saw a belt taken off deceased. Don't know if it was a pistol belt, or what became of it. Deceased told witness he did not know the name of the man who shot him, but that he was a gambler, and Mr. Cohen would know him.

Officer McGwire testified that deceased when in the cab on his way home said he would die, and that Blevins killed him. That he heard all the conversation between deceased and officer Flynn. Had a little conversation with deceased after Flynn left. Deceased told witness twice, once in the cab and once in the bed, that he had been shot by Blevins.

[It will be seen that his testimony is contradictory of that of officer Flynn himself.]

The balls taken from the pistol were weighed in court, and found to be of equal weight. The ball found in the body was about five grains heavier.

Recorder Becker recalled—When he visited deceased who intimated, when asked, that he recognized him, accused stood about forty inches from the deceased; witness put his hand on prisoner and asked deceased if that was the man; deceased motioned in the negative; but when the accused was turned face to face with the deceased, the latter stated he was the man. Witness swore officer Gebhardt on the Bible in presence of the accused; didn't trouble him till accused was brought in, when he shook him to attract attention to the oath. Deceased a second time made a motion that accused was not the man—afterwards made a motion and stated that the accused was the man.

Henry Johnson sworn—His testimony amounted to nothing. The testimony of Mr. Constadt and Mr. La France and other witnesses was also immaterial. They only knew that the shooting attracted a great crowd—at least fifty or sixty men and boys—in front of Fred's Saloon, on St. Charles street, and that three shots were fired.

Officer Grace testified that he was in Sam's Saloon when the first shot was fired, and that he recognized the accused as the party who fired the second. The deceased was near Sam's Saloon when witness first saw him. First saw Gebhardt shoot at the accused; thinks there were five shots altogether fired.

Mr. Hoffman testified that he was not present at the time; did not see deceased before his death; that deceased had his (witness's) pistol the evening of the shooting—a five-shooter—but whether loaded or not witness can't say. Witness had applied to Capt. Cain for his pistol, but was told it would be kept in evidence.

The testimony for the prosecution here closed, and that for the defense began.

Jules Train sworn—Knows accused; saw him on St. Charles street the evening in question in company with officers between 6 and 7 o'clock; asked accused if he could be of any assistance to him; was told to get bail for him; saw prisoner offer no resistance.

Fred Gainie sworn—Don't know the name of deceased; saw deceased on the banquette; previously saw deceased coming up St. Charles street with the prisoner; witness was standing by Fred's Saloon; there was a large crowd there; a large man with a black moustache tried to arrest prisoner and a scuffle ensued. The policeman drew his revolver and fired; witness went into the saloon; then saw prisoner run down the street and saw policeman fire at him.

Cross examined—Am a cab driver; was considerably confused; saw only two officers, but could not see which of them fired at Blevins; after the scuffle Blevins ran; did not see him shoot or draw a pistol.

Mr. Whipple, of Jefferson City, testified that he was on Poydras street, and had turned into St. Charles street, when he heard a shot and saw the crowd; saw a shot fired by a policeman who had his back towards witness; immediately after heard another shot, followed by another farther on.

He was standing on the north side of St. Charles street. The officer who fired the shot was taken hold of by Policeman Grace, and led across the street.

Cross-examined—Saw a crowd of people on the other side of the street. Was acquainted with the accused. There were a few persons between the accused and the officer. The pistol shot from the officer was the first heard. There were two subsequently. The second shot was fired in the direction of witness. Witness arrived on the scene only in time after first shot to see a policeman in the act of firing at the prisoner, who was running down the street.

Officer Williams recalled—The prisoner was nearer Perdido than Poydras street when he fired.

The testimony here closed, and a recess was taken till 5 P. M.

At 5 o'clock the case was argued by Mr. Belden, attorney general, for the State, Messrs. Ogden and Atocha for the defense. At 11 o'clock last night the case was submitted to the jury, after a long and able charge from the judge; and at 12 o'clock the judge was informed that the jury could not agree and he adjourned the court until 10 o'clock this morning.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—A lady twice a widow, and a third time a wife, sues her husband before Judge Theard for divorce. She avers that though she has behaved as a dutiful and affectionate wife, her husband has progressively ill treated, abused and outraged her in such a manner and to such an extent as to justify her fears for her life. That this systematic plan, so inhumanly and criminally encouraged by her resignation and silence, has come to a degree where forbearance is crime, resignation cowardice, silence silliness, and cohabitation insupportable.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—Geo. W. Miller vs. Charles Morgan, I. C. Harris, agent.—This is a case of collision on the lake, the steamer Louise, of the Morgan Line, running into and sinking the schooner Ladies' Delight, owned by plaintiff, who claimed $3380 25 for loss and damages. Verdict, $2500 without interest. V. H. Ivy, Randolph, Singleton & Brown for plaintiff; H. J. Leovy for defendant.

Widow A. E. Vogel vs. Augustus Renhart.—Plaintiff claims $25,000 from defendant, as due to her husband by defendant for money of plaintiff invested by defendant in city bonds (so called war bonds). Testimony established that defendant had invested $5000 in said bonds for plaintiff, that the balance $20,000 was invested by the attorney substituted by defendant under his power of attorney from plaintiff while he, defendant, was absent in the Confederate States army. Dufour & Roselius for plaintiff; Spofford for defendant. Verdict, $5000.

RECORDER BECKER'S COURT.—Warren Cameron, colored, arrested by officer Page on Julia street, charged with stealing wood, was yesterday sent before the First District Court for trial.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—Louis Pichet was examined yesterday on a charge of having, on the morning of the 10th inst., in the Fish Market, in the Second District, assaulted and beat John Shisa without cause. He was sent for trial before the First District Court. The other business of the court was of minor interest.

Joe Callinedr, a notorious horse thief, was taken from the jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the night of the 13th, by some fifteen or twenty Ku-Klux and carried off. Up to 2 P. M. the next day nothing had been heard as to his fate.

General Buchanan to Senator Kellogg.

A REPLY TO GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S ASSERTIONS.

THEIR ABSURDITY DEMONSTRATED.

General Buchanan, the justice and impartiality of whose action during all his intercourse with our people cannot reasonably, we think, be called in question, has addressed the following communication to Senator W. P. Kellogg, to whom was recently addressed by Governor Warmoth, a letter making certain assertions concerning his (the general's) course:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
January 15, 1869.

Hon. W. P. Kellogg, United States Senate, Washington, District Columbia:

Dear Sir—In a printed letter of the date of December 10, 1868, addressed to you by Governor Warmoth, two passages relative to myself occur which I cannot allow to go unnoticed without having my motives and conduct during the November election entirely misconstrued. The governor says that "at an interview between Gen. Rousseau, Gen. Buchanan, Gen. Hatch and myself I became satisfied that the State had no friend in Gen. Buchanan, and that but little reliance was to be put in his active co-operation. He was severe in his criticisms, and seemed to sympathize with the hostility entertained by the enemies of the government to the metropolitan police department, and suggested as a necessity that the old rebel force be restored. Our interview terminated without any satisfactory understanding."

The assertion that I was not a friend of the State would be cruel, if it were not well known to yourself, sir, to be absurd. No one is more fully aware than Governor Warmoth that to myself and the prompt measures taken by me on the day after the assembling of the Legislature, was due on that, and several days following, the preservation of the lives of himself and all the prominent members of the Republican party in the Legislature and of the new State government. Does he call this hostility to the State? As to the "criticisms" referred to, he has forgotten to state that they were made by me as a soldier and not as a politician. A few days before the election the Legislature had created a Metropolitan Police Board, with a view to the appointment of a police force to supersede the old force under the control of the mayor of the city and chief of police. The appointment of the members of the new force created intense excitement throughout the city, and at the time referred to very seriously threatened its peace. The constitutionality of the law was questioned, and hence resistance to it was openly advocated. The members of the metropolitan police force became utterly demoralized. The governor became alarmed, and when, at that interview, I was consulted as to my views, I expressed the opinion, as a military man, that the change of the force at that juncture was unwise and injudicious, as it was similar in its effect to changing the forces of a general at the moment when